

U. S. NOW MAKING DYES IT FORMERLY GOT FROM GERMANY

There was a time shortly after the United States entered the war when the United States was dependent upon Germany for its supply of dyes.

Food Souring Causes Indigestion, Gases, Heartburn—Pape's Diapepsin

Instant Relief! Neutralizes acid in stomach, stopping dyspepsia, pain, belching—It's fine!

You don't know what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt if sick, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented and turned sour; head dizziness and aches; bristling and acid; and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin to neutralize acidity and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have dys-

pepsia. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps the stomach sweetened, and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your food, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless antacid is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it stops food souring and sets things straight, so gently and easily, that it is really astonishing. Your stomach will digest your meals if you keep acids neutralized.—Advt.

The INSTRUMENT SUPREME

COME to our showrooms some day soon and play your favorite piece of music on the most beautifully toned piano you have ever heard. Play it yourself as a master pianist would. Musical skill is unnecessary. The



KRAKAUER PLAYER PIANO will enable you to reproduce the music you like best. In a minute you'll grasp the simple details. We'll make the ownership of this wonderful instrument almost as easy as its playing.

Retail Showrooms, 125 West 42d St.

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AMERICAN CHEMISTS KILL A GERMAN MONOPOLY.

There is a lesson to be learned from the past and the present in this respect. They display their filter paper for medicinal and industrial purposes. In the years before the war, for more than thirty years, to be exact, doctors, druggists and industrial chemists had accepted an axiom of assurance of accuracy. Helmholtz & Schuller's filter paper—made in Germany. It was impossible to interest them in proposals to make a filter paper equally good at lower price. A German trade propaganda, as thorough and as efficient as the propaganda launched later to create sentiment against the Allies, had instilled the idea that no other filter paper would give assurance of results.

The war came; a firm noted throughout the world for the drawing paper proceeded to put on the market a filter paper. To the astonishment of those whose laws of purchase were knocked into a cocked hat by stern necessity, this paper was not only as good but actually better than the German article which had been supposed to stand in a class by itself. To-day this brand of filter paper is not merely accepted here as a standard but is going into neutral countries and finding equally ready acceptance there.

But while a great change has been made, the whole problem, especially with regard to dyes, has not yet been solved. Mrs. Housewife has still reason to be sore on some scores, although Mrs. Housewife's husband can no longer complain. Let the Chemical Exposition tell the story of what has been done and what remains to be done.

Take that question of the cheap

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PATRIOTISM AND PRICES

WE, the dairymen of the state, believe it is our patriotic duty to produce milk. The people need it—more than ever, because other non-perishable foods must be sent abroad and milk should take the place of these foods on New York tables. Children need milk to insure health and growth.

To produce milk we must get at least the cost of production for it from the retailers who sell it to you. Our prices barely cover this cost.

We believe it is the patriotic duty of the retailers to sell you this milk at a reasonable profit. We believe it is your patriotic duty to consume milk—to order more of it, not less; for if milk is not constantly consumed the cows must be slaughtered for beef and it would take years to bring the cow herd up to normal again.

We believe it is our patriotic duty and the duty of others in this business to tell you of the cost of production and the profits.

We believe it is our duty and the duty of others to explain to you how cheap milk is at ruling prices as compared with other foods.

And we shall do our duty and tell you these facts through newspaper announcements like this.

We believe it is our patriotic duty to see that you get all the milk you need and we shall strive to do that either through the dealers or otherwise.

If you can't get all the milk you want, write us. If you want more facts than we state, ask for them.

A quart of milk is equal in nutriment to the following:			
8 eggs at	40¢	2 lbs. of chicken at	70¢
3 lbs. of fresh cod fish	48¢	3/4 lb. of round steak at	30¢
3/5 of a lb. of ham at	24¢	4/5 of a lb. of pork chops at	32¢

Your duty toward milk is clear.
Order more milk. Economy and health demand it.

THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

NEW YORK CITY HEADQUARTERS

110 West 40th Street

New York City

The New York World Sets The Pace

To the People of the State of New York:

Some of their reasons are given below. But first we give the reason for this advertisement—the first time New York farmers have advertised in this way.

On behalf of the Central Committee of a number of Farmers' organizations, Samuel Fraser, of Geneseo, N. Y., went to Batavia, N. Y., on September 22d to tell Mr. Perkins why these men are opposed to him for the above appointment. Mr. Perkins objected to a speech on the Fair Grounds on the basis that it would not get proper publicity and asked why the farmers did not state their objections in the press, as he had stated his position. Mr. Fraser answered that Mr. Perkins was able to purchase space in the press, but that farmers had no money for such purpose. His reply was that he would pay for the insertion of their objections in the morning and evening papers of this State if the farmers would come out with their objections. Mr. Fraser accepted the proposition, and hopes that in the future when Mr. Perkins is supporting a proposition to which the Farmers' organizations object, he will furnish them the same space he uses, which will free him in a measure from one of the objections the farmers now have to him, viz.: that owing to his wealth, he is able to use the public press to influence public opinion for the furtherance of his own ideas and interests. A particularly objectionable position for a public official to be in.

Mr. Perkins was one of the first to lavishly advertise political news in the press, adopting a policy which one newspaper man told me "had put millions into the pockets of newspaper men, and naturally we feel kindly toward him." Mr. Perkins has an influence with the press unobtainable in any other way, and the farmer instinctively asks "Why does he do it? What is he doing it for? Is it altruism or business? Why does he want to be President of this Commission? Why should the Governor insist on sending in his name, after the Senate has turned it down by a vote of 25 to 18, when the bill reads that the commission is to be appointed by the Governor, 'with the advice and consent of the Senate'?"

THE PERKINS METHOD OF CONTROL.

Mr. Perkins advocates the Prussian method of control of the industries of this country, and through the industries the mode of living of the people, thus threatening the future of democracy itself.

The appointment of a man of these tendencies is not in the interest of the people or democracy.

Last February, in Ithaca, during Farmers' week, and again at Batavia, last week, Mr. Perkins stated that he believed that the Prussian method of efficiency and control would have to be used in this country to meet the competition from Europe. Prussianism means that you and I would be assigned to work, and our food, our work, our labor, our liberty, everything we have to live for, would be regulated by law. Mr. Perkins believes that he has the knowledge to do some of the regulating, at least so far as our food supply is concerned.

We differ, and, speaking for the mass of the people of the state, we believe that our democracy is capable of solving these problems in a democratic way, and we see no need to import some of the Kaiser's discarded or soon to be discarded ideas and try them on the American

people. We had our fight with a German king in America in 1776, and the German idea of control of a people was beaten. The idea of representative government won, and we are pledged to maintain it.

MR. PERKINS AS AN EMPLOYER.

We oppose the confirmation of Mr. Perkins not because he is rich, but because we do not believe in supporting for public office, and especially for this office, men who have amassed wealth in the way he has secured his.

Mr. Perkins is deeply concerned about the poor people. What did he do to alleviate their condition when he was in control of the Harvester Trust? Did he aid the poor? Senator Wagner stated in Albany: "As Chairman of the State Food Investigation Commission, we investigated the D. M. Osborne plant at Auburn and I had an opportunity to see what Mr. Perkins's real interest in the masses of the people was when he was accumulating the fortune which he is now so lavishly expending, and I am one of those who will never stand in public office for one who has accumulated a tremendous fortune by sacrificing humanity and by crushing the life blood out of the laboring people of our country. . . . we found in that factory the most uncivilized and disgraceful conditions that we had seen in any factory in the state. . . . the heaviest kind of machinery was used. . . . and women did the entire work."

"Not a man was employed. Women had one shift of twelve hours per day and another shift of twelve hours per night. For the pauper seven or eight dollars a week were sacrificed their life's blood for the benefit of the gentleman who now so lavishly expends them to get first mortgages on public officials."

After amassing wealth in this way Mr. Perkins thinks he is particularly qualified to act as President of a Commission which is to regulate and control the food supply and other necessities of life of the masses of the people and we say here, as we have said before, his record is such we could not conscientiously act otherwise than to oppose his confirmation.

MR. PERKINS'S USE OF MONEY.

Mr. Perkins is using his money in a way we cannot endorse—his liberal contributions to the Governor's campaign fund in an indirect way, as appears below; his policy of placing large paid political advertisements in the press, and, as Senator Wagner describes it, getting "first mortgages on public officials" are to us but expressions of Mr. Perkins's Prussianism. As Senator Sage said, "The entire state believes that Mr. Perkins's idea is that he can buy anything he chooses; that he can buy me, you or anybody; that money is everything. The reason for the hostility to Mr. Perkins is, I think, right there—the people do not believe in that thing; in business or politics."

According to the American Political Science Review, August, 1917, Mr. Whitman's nomination for Governor in 1916 is unique. On paper his personal expense for securing the nomination was nil. As a matter of fact, a White Book, reviewing his accomplishments, was issued early in the fall before the primaries. This was used as a campaign document. It was sent to about a million people, and the postage alone is said to have cost \$25,000. Mr. George W. Perkins spent \$45,542 on Whitman's election, and he was but one contributor. As one legislator said, "The primary campaign is a scramble between those whose friends can put up most money, with the richest in the lead."

The actual figures filed as the personal expense of the

two Republican candidates in 1916 at the primaries were:

Whitman..... Nil
Bennett.....\$2,215.95

While Mr. Perkins's lack of knowledge in regard to the problems of production and distribution of food is a serious handicap, and he rightly says he has none, the vast fund of misinformation he possesses is a calamity, and would certainly be prejudicial to his case if one were considering his appointment on a business basis. At the present moment the business on hand is the most serious in which this country has ever engaged. It is strictly a business proposition. Is Mr. Perkins the best man there is to put at the head of this Commission? We think not.

Mr. Perkins's point of view and the farmers' point of view are so diametrically opposed, and Mr. Perkins's ignorance of the problems confronting the farmer is so appalling, that we feel that the appointment of Mr. Perkins to the Presidency of a commission whose main reason for existence is to stimulate, control and regulate the production of food would be little short of disastrous. If we have not the confidence of the producers, or if we appoint a man who is antagonistic, or whom they believe to be antagonistic to them, the whole structure falls. We feel we are not only doing the State a service, but also Mr. Perkins, in asking him in all seriousness to withdraw his name. Mr. Perkins, allow for once that the farmer's judgment is right when he tells you that you are not the one for the place, that your presence on the commission will discourage production, and we need now to do all we can to encourage it.

MR. PERKINS PROPOSES MONOPOLY.

Mr. Perkins said at Batavia, N. Y., September 22d, that he believes that the best way to distribute food, and especially milk, in New York City, is by means of a privately owned monopoly, under State regulation.

Mr. Perkins owns millions of dollars, and is interested in and controls much more, he has ample capital. We do not believe it to be for the best interest of the State to allow Mr. Perkins to use this money to form a food monopoly, no matter how well regulated it be by the State. But we ask—Is this why Mr. Perkins is working so hard and spending thousands of dollars to get this appointment?

The people of the State of New York expend about two billion dollars a year for food. Do the people want a monopoly to control it? Do they want Mr. Perkins to own the monopoly?

Are we dealing with an altruistic mind, or are we still meeting the same business spirit which worked women 12 hours a day and 12 hours at night to make money? If we are to sacrifice life to get cheap food, what better off are we?

Mr. Perkins emphasizes that he would have it State regulated. We understand, Mr. Perkins, that as head of the Harvester Trust you did not hesitate to violate the Federal Sherman Anti-Trust law in operating the D. M. Osborne plant at Auburn, N. Y., for two years as an independent concern, although it belonged to the Harvester Trust all the time.

As Senator Ottinger, in opposing Mr. Perkins's appointment, states, "These past few years have been abnormal times. Owing to the tendency to forget principles and to elevate the petty ambitions of men. Today in these super-normal times, the Great Empire State of New York has sunk so low that it has become dependent upon the charity of an indicted corporation official."

The more we know of Mr. Perkins's career in the management of the Harvester Trust, the more justified do we feel in opposing his appointment to an office of great public trust.

Mr. Perkins organized the Harvester Trust, and is justly proud of it. It dominates the manufacture of farm tools. We understand Mr. Perkins is still actively interested in it. The farmers consider it unwise to have a man who is interested in the Harvester Trust as President of a Commission whose duty it is to investigate, supervise, control and license all other manufacturers of farm implements in this State, while he and his own Harvester Trust would be uncontrolled.

Mr. Perkins says that President Wilson has called men to his Advisory Board who are connected with the Harvester Trust. We believe that this is proper. The Harvester Trust should be represented, and we are glad that President Wilson has used these men in an advisory capacity, but we have not heard that he has proposed to put them in charge of the manufacture of farm machinery or as administrators of a law in regard to same.

WHO WANTS MR. PERKINS?

Senator Ottinger comes out frankly and says just what the farmers believe—"No one wants Mr. Perkins but the Governor." And the farmers further believe that he is correct when he states that "sentiment has been manufactured for this man (Mr. Perkins) in an indecent manner, in a way that is insinuating, in a way that casts an aspersion upon every self-respecting institution in the state of New York; in a way that attempts to intimidate the legislators and make cowards of every Senator."

Almost every farmers' organization in the State is opposed. It is true, there are a few organizations which say they are farmers who have passed resolutions to the contrary, but the men who are making a living from the land, the rank and file who are to produce the food to win the war, are distrustful of the whole propaganda. We feel there is something which is not on the surface.

The fact that Mr. Perkins has made large contributions to Mr. Whitman's campaign fund, and the statement made by Lieutenant Governor Schonebeck to four of us one night at the Ten Eyck, Albany, when he was advising us to withdraw our opposition to the Food Bill and let it go through, and we stated that if it passed it would put Mr. Perkins in power, he said it would—"that the Governor was committed to Mr. Perkins," and "that it was Mr. Perkins and the bill or no bill." He told us it could probably be arranged for us to arrange with the Governor for the farmers to name two of the commissioners if the Governor named his man. Our answer was that in Western New York when we slaughtered a beast the tallow and hide went with the carcass.

Furthermore when I went to the Governor before the passage of the bill to state that the farmers were opposed to the appointment of Mr. Perkins he told me "he knew who I was." He knew who I represented, and further he considered Mr. Perkins to be the best qualified man there was for the appointment and it was not my business as to who was appointed, that it was his business and that if I thought I could come and tell him who should be appointed I was mistaken.

Now, Mr. Perkins, tell us frankly who does want you, and why? If you are appointed the farmers will feel more convinced than ever that it was your money and not your record that secured it, and do you not think that after going through this experience in Albany the farmers may well ask you, Why is the Governor so insistent on your appointment? And ought they not to oppose you until they have a satisfactory answer—that is, provided we live under a representative government, as we believe we do.

SAMUEL FRASER,

Chairman Central Committee.

WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
NEW YORK STATE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION.
NEW YORK STATE VEGETABLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION.
SOUTH LIMA GROWERS AND SHIPPERS EXCHANGE.
NIAGARA COUNTY FARMERS CLUB.
ORLEANS COUNTY FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATIONS.
NEW YORK FEDERATION OF FARM BUREAU ASSOCIATIONS.